

offer safe passage to South Korea, the U.S. and Canada, to offer a new life for North Korean refugees. Our law commits us to reach out to a person with a "well-founded fear of persecution." I would put it to this House that anyone forced to return to the DPRK has such a fear.

Finally, our third mission is to reunite Korean Americans with their relations in North Korea. 500,000 Americans have relations in North Korea, and hundreds of South Koreans have seen their kin, but no Americans. Three months ago, the Korean-American Coalition of the Midwest assembled 30,000 signatures from Korean Americans calling on the Nation to take up the issue of reunifying Americans with their North Korean relations. I am pleased to report Secretary Powell accepted their petition and agreed to put the case of reunification on the U.S.-DPRK agenda.

I commend the gentleman for the resolution and urge its rapid adoption.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker. I rise to voice my strong support for H. Con. Res. 213, regarding North Korean refugees who are detained in China and forcibly returned to North Korea where they face torture, imprisonment, and execution. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for bringing this important resolution before us today.

In recent years, endemic persecution and famine in North Korea has resulted in tens of thousands of starving North Koreans fleeing their country, and crossing over into China's northeastern provinces. Some hide in the hills along the border and only survive by scavenging, begging or stealing. Others are employed at near-slave wages.

Despite their desperate situation, North Korean refugees in China are constantly pursued by the North Korean Public Security Service with the assistance of Chinese authorities. Many are apprehended and forcibly returned to North Korea, where they may face imprisonment and even the death penalty under the North Korean Criminal Law.

The Chinese government has repeatedly failed to take into account the plight of those in need of protection, and continue to define all North Koreans as "illegal immigrants." It is imperative that the Government of China act to protect refugees from North Korea residing in China and honor its obligations under the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 213 and join in urging the Chinese government to review its policy towards North Korean refugees and asylum seekers, and to cease the detention and forcible repatriation of those who are merely fleeing starvation and persecution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 213. I have followed the hearings on North Korea in the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific and have heard the plight of the refugees who are fleeing the country in the tens of thousands to escape political and personal persecution. I have concluded, as this resolution expresses, that the Congress must show support for the fleeing refugees of North Korea. As Chairman HYDE stated, North Korea is a place so feared by the thousands

of refugees on the run that they have chosen a homeless existence where they are subject to exploitation, trafficking, and sexual abuse. He learned that some are so desperate that they threaten suicide rather than return to what they call a "hell on earth."

An estimated 50,000 North Korean refugees were in China at the end of 2001. As many as 100,000 North Koreans were displaced inside North Korea. Other North Korean refugees, a number that varies, are in Russia and elsewhere, while many others find refuge in South Korea. The government of Korea has been brutal in punishing those who seek to leave in the midst of a famine that has been going on since the mid-1990's. Nearly 2 million North Koreans, or about 10 percent of the population, have died from hunger or famine-related disease since 1994. Still, the government grants only limited access to the country's most vulnerable people to NGOs and other aid groups and imposes capital crime punishment on citizens who leave or attempt to leave the country. Leaving for better conditions or for food is classified by the Government as "defection" punishable by torture, placement in work camps or even execution.

There is no doubt that these people are refugees by any definition. The U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) believes that North Koreans who flee their country without government permission have *prima facie* claims to refugee status, based on the likelihood of being prosecuted for having exercised the right to leave the country.

As a recipient of these desperate people, we must encourage China not to arrest and forcibly repatriate North Korean asylum seekers. We must encourage the Government of China to honor its obligations under the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, as modified by the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 as expressed in this measure.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 213), as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS—MES- SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without

objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit herewith the final version of a report, prepared by my Administration, on the participation of the United States in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 2000. The report is submitted pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress) (22 U.S.C. 287b).

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2002.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 438, *de novo*;

H. Con. Res. 394, by the yeas and nays; and

H. Con. Res. 213, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING MEN'S HEALTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 438.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 438.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground

that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 2, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie	Delahunt	Israel
Ackerman	DeLauro	Issa
Aderholt	DeLay	Istook
Akin	Deutsch	Jackson (IL)
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Jackson-Lee
Andrews	Dicks	(TX)
Armey	Dingell	Jefferson
Baca	Doggett	Jenkins
Bachus	Dooley	John
Baird	Doolittle	Johnson (CT)
Baker	Doyle	Johnson (IL)
Baldwin	Duncan	Johnson, E. B.
Ballenger	Dunn	Johnson, Sam
Barcia	Edwards	Jones (NC)
Barr	Ehlers	Jones (OH)
Barrett	Ehrlich	Kanjorski
Bartlett	Emerson	Kaptur
Barton	Engel	Keller
Bass	English	Kelly
Becerra	Eshoo	Kennedy (MN)
Bentsen	Etheridge	Kennedy (RI)
Bereuter	Evans	Kerns
Berkley	Everett	Kildee
Berman	Farr	Kilpatrick
Berry	Fattah	Kind (WI)
Biggert	Filner	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Fletcher	Kingston
Bishop	Foley	Kirk
Blumenauer	Forbes	Klecza
Blunt	Ford	Knollenberg
Boehlert	Fossella	Kolbe
Boehner	Frank	Kucinich
Bonilla	Frelinghuysen	LaFalce
Boozman	Frost	LaHood
Borski	Gallely	Lampson
Boswell	Ganske	Langevin
Boucher	Gekas	Lantos
Boyd	Gephardt	Larsen (WA)
Brady (PA)	Gibbons	Larson (CT)
Brady (TX)	Gilchrest	Latham
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	LaTourette
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Leach
Brown (SC)	Gonzalez	Lee
Bryant	Goode	Levin
Burr	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Burton	Gordon	Lewis (GA)
Buyer	Goss	Lewis (KY)
Callahan	Graham	Linder
Calvert	Granger	LoBiondo
Camp	Green (TX)	Lofgren
Cannon	Green (WI)	Lowe
Cantor	Greenwood	Lucas (KY)
Capito	Grucci	Lucas (OK)
Capps	Gutknecht	Luther
Capuano	Hall (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Cardin	Hansen	Maloney (NY)
Carson (IN)	Harman	Manzullo
Carson (OK)	Hart	Markey
Castle	Hastings (FL)	Mascara
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Matheson
Clay	Hayes	Matsui
Clement	Hayworth	McCarthy (MO)
Coble	Hefley	McCarthy (NY)
Collins	Herger	McCollum
Condit	Hill	McCrery
Cooksey	Hilleary	McDermott
Cox	Hilliard	McGovern
Coyne	Hinchey	McHugh
Cramer	Hinojosa	McInnis
Crane	Hobson	McIntyre
Crenshaw	Hoeffel	McKeon
Crowley	Hoekstra	McKinney
Culberson	Holden	McNulty
Cummings	Holt	Meehan
Cunningham	Honda	Meek (FL)
Davis (CA)	Hooley	Meeks (NY)
Davis (FL)	Horn	Menendez
Davis (IL)	Hostettler	Mica
Davis, Jo Ann	Houghton	Millender-
Davis, Tom	Hunter	McDonald
Deal	Hyde	Miller, Dan
DeFazio	Inslee	Miller, Gary
DeGette	Isakson	Miller, George

Miller, Jeff	Rogers (KY)	Stupak
Mink	Rogers (MI)	Sullivan
Mollohan	Rohrabacher	Sununu
Moore	Ros-Lehtinen	Tancredo
Moran (VA)	Ross	Tanner
Morella	Rothman	Tauscher
Murtha	Roukema	Tauzin
Myrick	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)
Nadler	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Neal	Rush	Terry
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)	Thomas
Ney	Ryun (KS)	Thompson (CA)
Northup	Sabo	Thompson (MS)
Norwood	Sanchez	Thornberry
Nussle	Sanders	Thune
Oberstar	Sandlin	Thurman
Obey	Sawyer	Tiahrt
Ortiz	Saxton	Tiberi
Osborne	Schaffer	Tierney
Ose	Schakowsky	Toomey
Owens	Schiff	Towns
Oxley	Schrock	Turner
Pallone	Scott	Udall (CO)
Pascarell	Sensenbrenner	Udall (NM)
Dooley	Serrano	Upton
Pastor	Sessions	Velazquez
Payne	Shadegg	Visclosky
Pelosi	Shaw	Vitter
Pence	Shays	Walden
Peterson (MN)	Sherman	Walsh
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Wamp
Petri	Shimkus	Waters
Phelps	Shows	Watkins (OK)
Pickering	Shuster	Watson (CA)
Pitts	Simmons	Watt (NC)
Platts	Simpson	Waxman
Pombo	Skeen	Weiner
Pomeroy	Skelton	Weldon (FL)
Portman	Slaughter	Weldon (PA)
Price (NC)	Smith (MI)	Weller
Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Wexler
Putnam	Smith (WA)	Whitfield
Quinn	Snyder	Wicker
Rahall	Solis	Wilson (NM)
Ramstad	Souder	Wilson (SC)
Regula	Spratt	Wolf
Rehberg	Stark	Woolsey
Reyes	Stearns	Wu
Reynolds	Stenholm	Wynn
Rodriguez	Strickland	Young (AK)
Roemer	Stump	Young (FL)

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—32

Flake	Paul	Napolitano
Baldacci	DeMint	Oliver
Blagojevich	Dreier	Radanovich
Bonior	Ferguson	Rangel
Bono	Graves	Riley
Chambliss	Gutierrez	Rivers
Clayton	Hall (OH)	Smith (TX)
Clyburn	Hoyer	Sweeney
Combest	Hulshof	Trafficant
Conyers	Lipinski	Watts (OK)
Costello	Lynch	
Cubin	Moran (KS)	

□ 1853

Mr. TANCREDO changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed Recorded Votes on Tuesday, June 11, 2002. I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have cast the following vote:

On agreeing to H. Res. 438, rollcall vote No. 220, I would have voted “yea.”

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 220, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING 2002 WORLD CUP AND CO-HOSTS REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 394.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 394, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 1, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

YEAS—402

Abercrombie	Capuano	Flake
Ackerman	Cardin	Fletcher
Aderholt	Carson (IN)	Foley
Akin	Carson (OK)	Forbes
Allen	Castle	Ford
Andrews	Chabot	Fossella
Armey	Clay	Frank
Baca	Clement	Frelinghuysen
Bachus	Coble	Frost
Baird	Collins	Gallely
Baker	Condit	Ganske
Baldwin	Cooksey	Gekas
Ballenger	Coyne	Gephardt
Barcia	Cramer	Gibbons
Barr	Crane	Gilchrest
Barrett	Crenshaw	Gillmor
Bartlett	Crowley	Gilman
Barton	Culberson	Gonzalez
Bass	Cummings	Goode
Becerra	Cunningham	Goodlatte
Bentsen	Davis (CA)	Gordon
Bereuter	Davis (FL)	Goss
Berkley	Davis (IL)	Graham
Berman	Davis, Jo Ann	Granger
Berry	Davis, Tom	Green (TX)
Biggert	Deal	Green (WI)
Bilirakis	DeFazio	Greenwood
Bishop	DeGette	Grucci
Blumenauer	Delahunt	Gutknecht
Blunt	DeLauro	Hall (TX)
Boehlert	DeLay	Hansen
Boehner	Deutsch	Harman
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart	Hart
Boozman	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Borski	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Boswell	Doggett	Hayes
Boucher	Dooley	Hayworth
Boyd	Doolittle	Hefley
Brady (PA)	Doyle	Herger
Brady (TX)	Duncan	Hill
Brown (FL)	Dunn	Hilleary
Brown (OH)	Edwards	Hilliard
Brown (SC)	Ehlers	Hinchey
Bryant	Ehrlich	Hinojosa
Burr	Emerson	Hobson
Burton	Engel	Hoeffel
Buyer	English	Hoekstra
Callahan	Eshoo	Holden
Calvert	Etheridge	Holt
Camp	Evans	Honda
Cannon	Everett	Hooley
Cantor	Farr	Horn
Capito	Fattah	Hostettler
Capps	Filner	Houghton